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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

The Shipping Report of yesterday announces three Arrivals, the *ENDEAVOUR* from Mocha, the *PHILIPPA* from Rangoon, and the *PALLAS*, from the Mauritius touching at Madras; the particulars of which will be found with the other details of Shipping Intelligence.

Our Asiatic sheet of to-day contains another communication from our Correspondent in Himalaya, which will be found to contain much important information generally interesting we trust to all, but specially to scientific readers. While Travellers are employed in collecting the facts curious or useful, that come within their extended sphere of observation, we trust all who feel interested in enlarging the bounds of human knowledge, will be pleased with the opportunity thus afforded of comparing the circumstances now brought forward with former discoveries. The reports of former Travellers may thus be confirmed or corrected, and a more accurate knowledge obtained of the features of Nature in these regions and the character of their inhabitants.

In our second Sheet is a continuance of the examination before the Committee of the House of Lords, respecting the trade with this country and China. The evidence of John Gladstone, Esq. which we have given to-day, strongly confirms the opinions we have already advanced on this subject. It would be an insult to the understanding of our Readers to suppose that the objections started against removing the restrictions at present imposed on British Shipping only, can carry with them any weight after the facts that have been adduced before the Committee.

That the sudden introduction of new rivals might prove injurious to the interests of those already engaged in the Trade there can be no doubt: but what sufficient reason can be advanced why British Subjects should be excluded from this promising branch of Commerce in order to make a present of it's profits to foreigners? If it were possible to conceive that any nation should be guilty of such an absurdity in politics, England is not now in a situation to display such unheard of generosity and self denial. As a consolation for our Commercial and Agricultural distress we have been often reminded that America and the rest of the world experienced the same difficulties. Compassion for the difficulties of the Americans will not surely make us forget our own sufferings, and magnanimously allow them privileges we deny ourselves in the carrying trade between Europe and America and the countries to the East of the Cape. We cannot contemplate such an anomaly in legislation as a great commercial country on the verge of national bankruptcy, voluntarily sacrificing its own interests to a rival state, without any better reason than, eventually, at best, a doubtful and temporary advantage to only a small portion of its own subjects.

It is evident from similar instances that the immediate effect of removing the restrictions on the direct trade to China, will probably be to glut the market. Considerable loss may be thereby occasioned to rash speculators; but so far from being injurious to the trade it will be ultimately advantageous. The Chinese, or other nations unaccustomed to British goods will be induced in such a conjuncture, to purchase them on account of their excessive cheapness. The intrinsic value of the goods once known, and the prejudices against them removed, they will be bought at a price proportionate to their real value though it should be higher than

they sold for at their first introduction. The opponents of the Free Trade have advanced the extraordinary position that the cheapness of British manufactures will not increase the market for them in China; and again they say that they do not anticipate a greater Sale of Tea in Europe on account of the cheapness of that article. As such opinions are quite contrary to experience they can be regarded as nothing better than the suggestions of inveterate prejudice against free intercourse. The prejudices of the Natives of India, which were perhaps more highly coloured than they deserved, have been found to give way to their interest; and in spite of the confident predictions of persons alarmed for their own interests, the jealousy of the Chinese will we hope not be proof against the same powerful principle. The distressed state of England, at all events, demands that an experiment should be made.

London, May 16, 1821.—By yesterday's mail advices, were received from the Morea, down to the middle of April. They are of an afflicting nature to the cause of the Greek insurrection. The Turks had received a considerable reinforcement of troops at Patras, and had completely subdued the Greeks in that place. The Archbishop and a number of his followers had fled to the mountains—and several thousands, men, women and children, had found means to escape by sea, and had arrived at Zante in the most destitute state, having fled with nothing but the clothes they wore.—Their houses were plundered by the Turks, and all who fell into their hands were massacred in the most barbarous way.—Every thing was quiet in the Ionian and other Islands.

London, May 17.—THE *COURIER* considers that while certain persons have been impeding public business, Ministers have been at work on economy. Where is it to be found? Not in the extravagant Estimates now discussing, or in those voted, but in the brain of the writer of the paragraph, who has not told us that when 1,500,000*l.* shall be voted, for different services, less than last year, that still little will be left for the Sinking Fund, if the Revenue continues to decline as it has done from the 5th of January. By the public Return it appears that the Revenue of Great Britain fell short, between the 5th of January and 5th of April, 242,613*l.*, as compared with the same period last year, and we apprehend that since the 5th of April it has fallen off between two and three hundred thousand pounds in addition, making a diminution of full 500,000*l.* in the first five months of this year. Under these circumstances what are we to expect by the end of the year, with the additional prospect of little or no income arising from landed property?

Is the Report of the Agricultural Committee to raise our Revenue or brighten our prospects? It is to recommend (what seems to have many advocates in and out of Parliament) a reduction of interest to the Fundholder in order to relieve the landed Proprietor? Will it recommend repeal of taxation? Will it recommend legislative measures to reduce Poor Rates? Will it recommend economy? Or will it leave all to time and chance? The latter remedies we would rather expect. If so, then we may anticipate louder and louder cries against the stockholder—reduce his interest 1*l.* per cent, that will give immediate relief, and enable you to repeal eight millions of taxes.—But we shall not hear a word from the Country Gentlemen about reducing the extravagant expenditure of public money. We regret that such opinions gain ground, and we hope they will be firmly combatted; but gain ground they do, and if not checked in

time must produce ruin to the State, for nothing will bring it on so soon as a breach of public faith with the National Creditor. We lament the great probable decrease of the Revenue, the evil of which can alone be met by public economy, that is so constantly pressed on Ministers by the country at large, and by those designated by THE COURIER as "impeding public business and occupying the public time with a succession of frivolous and vexatious objections to the expenditure."

Hydrophobia.—In consequence of the number of rabid animals which have recently appeared in various parts of the Kingdom, we deem it proper to publish the following substance of a Report lately made by the Russian Councillor of State, Lewnshein, from which it appears that the *Plantain-root* has been administered with *never-failing efficacy* in cases of Hydrophobia:—The Councillor was told that an old soldier, living in a village in the circle of Belewsky, had frequently cured men and brutes that had been bitten by mad-dogs. Having gotten some information on the subject, "I learnt," says he, "that he reduced into powder a root similar to an onion; and that after having strewed it on a slice of bread and butter, he gave it to the patients to eat, and I was assured that they were always cured by it. I gave little credit to it, until an accident furnished me with a proof of its efficacy. One of my brother's hounds went mad, and bit the huntsman; the ordinary operation was performed to prevent the propagation of the virus. The wound was healed, and we had no uneasiness on the subject; but in a few weeks all the symptoms of hydrophobia appeared, and we were obliged to confine the huntsman with great precaution. As there was no medical man in the neighbourhood, I advised the patient to be taken to the "old oilder." He administered two doses of his remedy, one in the evening, the other next morning; and then said the man might be unbound, and taken home without danger. The huntsman experienced great weakness, but he had no fits either of delirium or hydrophobia. In a few days he found himself perfectly cured, and he has now lived 18 years without having any relapse. The soldier said that he learnt the remedy of a peasant of Archangel. The *Atisna Plantago*, or Water Plantain, is the one of which this man made use. It grows in water marshes, lakes, and stagnant muddy pools; the root resembles an onion, with thick fibres. This plant remains under water till the latter end of May or the beginning of June; when in flower, it has a head like asparagus. It flowers all the summer, and may be gathered at any time; but the best is at the end of August. The roots are well washed, and cleaned, and dried in the shade; when dry, it is pulverised and administered as above. Two or three doses have been found sufficient to effect a cure, even after the hydrophobia has been declared in the patients, whether men or brutes. During the 25 years that it has been constantly practised in the Government of Tula, no instance of failure, in an immense number of cases, has been known.

Court of Exchequer.—*The King, v. John Morris.*—This was an information against the defendant, a paper-maker at Moumouth, to recover penalties incurred by not fixing on each ream of paper which he packed up, progressive numbers, and also for sending out paper from his mill without a charge of duty. The defendant submitted to penalties to the amount of 2000*l*.

The King v. William Bush.—This was an information against the defendant, a colour-maker at Bristol, for receiving salt for the purposes of manure, free of duty, and after refining it, selling and applying the purified salt to other purposes, without entry or payment of duty, contrary to the provisions of the 59th George III. chap. 57. The defendant submitted to a verdict for the Crown, to the amount of 400*l*.

Wright v. Cobbett.—It is said that a compromise has taken place between the Law Agents of these parties, and that the plaintiff, instead of the 1000*l*. damages awarded by the Court, has accepted 300*l*. with the full payment of costs, amounting altogether to 700*l*. which sum has been paid.

Shocking Events in High Life.—Several families, moving in the first circles in high life, have just been thrown into a state of the utmost affliction, by the horrible depravity of a young man,

the nephew of a Peer of the first consequence, who, in remorse of conscience for acts the most shocking, has terminated his own existence, by blowing out his brains. The deceased was on a visit in the family of a Nobleman at Geneva; and, whilst an inmate, he (horrible to relate) seduced two of the daughters of his host, who both proved pregnant. Unable to bear 'the stings of conscience,' he terminated his existence with a pistol. Letters, containing the distressing particulars, arrived in town on Monday last. The seduced Ladies are both under age. One of them, it is said, attempted to destroy herself with poison, when the shocking discovery took place.—*Morning Post*.

Volcano in the Moon.—We mentioned in our paper of the 5th instant, the Paper read by Captain Kater, at the Royal Society, on the existence of a volcano in the Moon. We copy from a Plymouth Paper, a paragraph on the same subject:—"Mr. Cooke, of Stonehouse, having constantly made observations on the Moon for the last twelve months, discovered, about nine o'clock on the night of the 16th ultimo, (two days before the full, and the only bright night of the Moon) an effusion of smoke, which lasted about a minute, and appeared like the fluttering of a bird. It passed over the Moon before it evaporated; and must have fore-shortened, as it seemed in effect to have passed over the whole disc, from the place whence it arose, on the east of the post Menelaus, and near Pilneas; but the effusion prevented the exact spot from being ascertained. Mr. Cooke had nearly finished a painting of the face of the Moon in oil, seven feet in diameter, when he learnt from the friend in the neighbourhood of the discovery of a volcano, which has induced him to delay it; but it is very likely the same."

Extraordinary Circumstance.—On the 23d of December last, Mr. Childs, farmer, of Middleton-on-the-Hill, Herefordshire, had a sow gored by a cow, which broke the rim of the belly, but not the skin and the bowels protruded between the rim and the skin, to a large size, the sow being in pig. She remained in that state four weeks, at which time she exhibited symptoms, but no pigs came away. Mr. Childs sent for W. Vale, of Luston, beast-leech, who examined the sow, and found the pigs and bowels between the rim and skin: he performed an operation by opening the skin, and afterwards took out four pigs, which were dead; he afterwards sowed up the bag, returned it into the belly again, sewing up the rim of the belly, and with proper applications the animal recovered.

Gloucester and Berkeley Canal.—This great undertaking is likely to be immediately resumed, with a certainty of its completion. Swansea is about to be lighted with Gas.

Vegetable Market.—Such is the depressed state of the vegetable market, that a person at Bradford, sold his stock of potatoes in the ground, three quarters of an acre, for 2*s*. 6*d*. and a tankard of beer. He rents the ground at a shilling a perch. The purchaser is not likely to have a great bargain, as there are but few potatoes, and the major part of those frosted.—*Bath Gazette*.

Boxing.—A boxing-match between Oliver and Spring, for 100 guineas aside, took place yesterday at Newman's Meadow, Hayes, Middlesex, which was won by Spring, in the 23d round without a visible hit; and although the opinion is still entertained that he is not a punisher equal to his weight, yet he is a most cautious boxer, of much strength, which he works well in, and is like Randal, as busy with his feet as with his fists, with an eye like an hawk pouncing down upon his prey; and if he cannot finish at one hit, he has two or three others in reserve. Oliver is one of the bravest of men, but he could not get at his adversary. A liberal subscription was got for him.—We do not recollect so many of the Nobility and Gentry present for some years.

The Sixty Miles-a-day Match for Twelve Days.—Mr. Young, the pedestrian who started yesterday se'nnight on this great undertaking, was at Brough, in Westmorland, on Saturday night, the sixth day's toil. He was free from lameness, but much exhausted. He was to do the ground in twelve hours the first four days, which he accomplished; and since that he has travelled sixteen hours a day. He feeds well; but betting is three to one against him.

American Papers.

SUPPOSED CONCAVITY OF THE EARTH.

(From the National Intelligencer.)

The following letter from Mr. Symmes, the modern supporter of the doctrine of the concavity of the earth, shews that he abates none of his zeal in its behalf, however lukewarm he has found the public towards it. There is something interesting in his illustrations, however little credit be given to his theories. On perusing the following letter, we began to think that Mr. Symmes had at length limited his favourite theory to the concavity of the earth at the poles; a proposition which, going very little farther than the received doctrine of the oblateness of the spheroid of the earth, has nothing of absurdity about it. On reading further, however, we found Mr. S. recurring to his first position of interior spheres, in his reference to an "inner mid-day sun."—It is really a pity that so much industry and ingenuity should be thus wasted in pursuit of an impossibility, which, if directed to practicable objects, might have led to useful results. The readiest way of undeceiving Mr. Symmes, we venture to suggest, would be to let him accompany the expedition, which, according to newspaper rumour (we know of no better authority for the news) is about to proceed from the United States to explore the North-West coast of America and the North Pacific Ocean. We have no doubt he could persuade a sufficient number of hardy seamen to volunteer to assist him in an expedition over land or over sea from Behring's straits; and it might be ascertained in thirty or forty days whether or not the polar point differs from any other part of the surface of the globe.—It were worth the cost of the experiment, and almost worth the hazard, had it no other object than to explain to us some of the phenomena of magnetism:

TO A GENTLEMAN IN WASHINGTON.

DEAR SIR,

Newport, Ky. April 14, 1821.

I yesterday saw the report of the committee relative to our forming settlements on the North-West coast, and was much transported on perceiving that there was a probability of our having territory as high as the sixtieth degree of latitude; because I think, by pushing our discoveries up the rivers of those regions, we may obtain a continuous possession quite into the concave to an indefinite extent, more especially as, on lately reading over Mackenzie's voyage, I find reason to believe, that there is a very large river which comes from the concave and discharges somewhere on that coast above the sixtieth degree; and that it is not far over land from the extremity of our claim to such great river which, heading in the concave, must discharge, at all events, somewhere in the Northern seas.

Were an expedition sent by land from where the sixtieth degree intersects the North-West coast, it could embark in canoes on such a river, and ascend into the concave. And, if the mouth of such river is not owned by the Russians, and can be claimed by us, we may establish a claim to its sources; or we may do so at any rate, if we proceed to settle it soon with a strong arm.

According to my principles, all the internal rivers must press towards the exterior seas. I therefore infer that the great river Mackenzie heard of (over his stony mountains) as running towards the mid-day sun, must have been running from the inner mid-day sun towards the exterior of the sphere, as the great river which Hearne found does. To understand me in this, you must bear in mind that I have declared that both Hearne and Mackenzie were within the sphere, without being aware of it (see the Western Spy of the 22d inst.) As Mackenzie's interpreters were imperfect, they may have misunderstood the concave Indians about the course the river ran. It appears to me most probable that Mackenzie's track winds round to the left over the left hand slope of the polar verge, as Hearne's does to the right over the right hand slope; if so, Mackenzie's East must have tended inwards, and West outwards; whilst Hearne's East tended outwards, and his West inwards.

Probably Cooke's inlet would be the best place in that quarter for such an expedition to start from; but as the Russians possess that part of the coast other plans may be nearly as will.

There is no time to lose. On such an expedition from that coast, there should be two or three hundred men, to ensure a secure passage. The distance by land to the great river cannot be far, for the brow of the verge must, in its lowest point, come below the sixtieth degree. In case of such an expedition going, a ship or two should attend some place up Davis' Straits, at some point and place to be fixed upon, to bring off the men in case the expedition found it best to return that way. But, it is useless to suggest plans whilst the world is so slow in listening to me as it is. Yet, should the subject become a popular topic, these ideas may be marshalled to some advantage; and, if the contrary, they will remain a record for or against me, as they may prove true or untrue when tested by actual examination.

I remain, with esteem, your most obedient humble servant,

JNO. CLEVES SYMMES.

KEAN'S FAREWELL TO AMERICA.

To the Editor of the National Advocate.

SIR,

As I find it impossible for individual efforts to stem the torrent of opposition with which I have to contend, and as I likewise consider it inconsistent with my feelings and character to make additional apologies, I have resolved to return to my native country, and beg leave to offer to the public my thanks for that portion of favour bestowed upon me, and respectfully bid them farewell.

Had I been aware of the enormity of the offence which has excited so much indignation, I certainly should not have permitted my feelings to interfere with my interest.

The "very head and front of my offending" amounts to this: An actor, honored and patronized by his native country, and enjoying a high rank in the drama, withheld his services under the impression that they were not duly appreciated; and so much do I fear the frailty of my nature, that is not improbable, under the same circumstances, I might be tempted to act in the same manner. I therefore think it proper to leave the Theatre open to such compeers, whose interest it may be to study the customs, and not offend them by my presence any longer.

Before I left England, I was apprised how powerful an agent the press was in a free country, and I was admonished to be patient under the lashes that awaited me; and, at a great sacrifice of feeling, I have submitted to their unparalleled severity and injustice. I was too proud to complain, and suffered in silence! but I have no hesitation in saying, that the conduct I pursued was that which every man of reputation would have pursued, under the same circumstances, in that country where Shakespear was born and Garrick had acted.

Again, I disclaim any attention of offending; and although every natural domestic tie, as well as public love, await me on my own shores, it is with reluctance and regret I leave my friends in America.

EDMUND KEAN.

Indian Marriages.—The Chickasaw women have discovered that our forms of matrimony are more binding than the Indian forms; but what is of still more importance, a marriage with a citizen of the United States exempts them from raising corn, a service they are obliged to render an Indian husband, and as they have become very careful, they prefer white husbands.—There are a number of handsome women in this nation, the descendants of white men, rich in cattle and horses, and as to land, the choice of as fine a country as there is in the world lies before them. An acquaintance of mine, from Kentucky, has been made rich in a few years, by his marriage with a fine woman almost white, by whom he has two charming children, and lives under the protection of the nation. What must the balance be in his favour, when contrasted with what his situation was in Kentucky, or with that of thousands now there? You may expect me to make some engagements for you myself; but let me tell you, overtures of that sort are not fashionable, courtships are limited to a few words, and as to engagements, there are none. You must be ready to marry at the close of the courtship, or you may suffer severely by the delay. An acquaintance of mine lost a fine girl in this way; he visited the nearest state to settle some business, and at his return he was distressed to find her married, although he used the precaution to leave her in charge of his own house.—*Kentucky Gazette.*

Matrimony.—"Whenever I see a new married couple more than ordinarily fond before faces, I am apt to consider them as attempting to impose on the company, or themselves; either hating each other heartily, or consuming the stock of love in the beginning of their course, which should serve them through the whole journey. Neither side should expect those instances, which are inconsistent with true freedom or happiness to bestow. Love when founded in the heart, will show itself in a thousand unpremeditated sallies of fondness; but every cool deliberate exhibition of the passion, only argues little understanding, or great insincerity.

Handkerchiefs.—We have received from Colin Gillespie, Esq. of Glasgow, formerly of this city, two handkerchiefs, the finest specimen of printing on cambric ever produced. The design is a complete *fac simile* of Binns' superb print of the Declaration of independence, and contains the signatures of the illustrious Signers with great exactness. In one corner is a representation of the "patriotic Bostonians discharging the British ships, in Boston harbour of their cargoes of tea;" and in the other, the surrender of Burgoyne to Gates at Saratoga. In a branch of laurel, on each side, is inscribed the names of Hamilton and Putman, and the likenesses of Washington, and Jefferson. The only deviation from the print, is the omission of the portrait of John Hancock.

Our manufacturers should make it a practice, to print their cheap handkerchiefs with such representations of national events as will tend to perpetuate them, by exciting patriotic feelings, and keeping alive the remembrance of such events.—The handkerchiefs may be seen at our office.—*National Advocate.*

TO THE WINDS—BY BERNARD BARTON.

Ye viewless minstrels of the sky!
 I marvel not, in times gone by,
 That ye were deified:
 For, even in this later day,
 To me, oft has your power, or play,
 Unearthly thoughts supplied.

Awful your power! when, by your might,
 You have the wild waves crested white,
 Like mountains in your wrath;
 Plunging between them valleys deep,
 Which, to a seaman roused from sleep,
 Yawn like Death's opening path!

Graceful your play! when round the bower
 Where beauty curls Spring's loveliest flower,
 To wreath her dark locks there,
 Your gentlest whispers lightly breathe
 The leaves between, flit round the wreath,
 And stir her silken hair.

Still, thoughts like these are but of earth,
 And you can give far loftier birth:—
 Ye come!—we know not whence!
 Ye go!—can mortals trace your flight?
 All imperceptible to sight,
 Though audible to sense.

The sun—his rise and set we know;
 The sea—we mark its ebb and flow;
 The moon—her wax and wane;
 The stars—man know their courses well,
 The comet's vagrant path can tell;
 But You his search disdain.

Ye restless, homeless, shapeless, things!
 Who mock all our imaginings,
 Like spirits in a dream;
 What epithet can words supply
 Unto the Bard, who takes such high
 Unmanageable theme?

But one—to me, when fancy stirs
 My thoughts, ye seem Heaven's Messengers,
 Who leave no path untrod:
 And when, as now, at midnight's hour,
 I hear your voice in all its power,
 It seems the voice of God,

From New Orleans.—By the *Ship Morning Star*, we have received papers to the 14th ultimo inclusive. A Correspondent informs us that Mr. Ritchie, of the respectable house of More and Ritchie, was committed to prison on the 10th, on a charge of forging checks, on the Bank. We find in the papers, the following notice.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In consequence of the very extraordinary situation in which I am at present placed and not knowing to what extent I have been involved by the conduct of my partner, Mr. Thomas Ritchie, I have closed the store of Ritchie, Moore and Co. until a complete investigation of my affairs can be made. It cannot be necessary in the community in which I live, but for my correspondents abroad, it may be proper to avow as I do most solemnly, my entire ignorance of the late transaction of my partner, and have no doubt when the circumstances are known that the public will unhesitatingly acquit me of all participation.

New Orleans, April 14.

CHARLES MOORE.

Spanish America.—Accounts from St. Martha have been received in this city, so late as the last week in April. The Vice President of the Congress of Columbia, Dr. Roscio, is dead. Admiral Brion had gone to Cututa, to resign to Congress his commission, as admiral. April 17, it was published by beat of drum, that the armistice with the Spaniards was terminated, and hostilities to recommence on the 20th of the month. All European Spaniards were ordered to leave the country by the 26th of April. In a few months it is expected, the whole country will be in possession of the Patriots. The royalist troops desert to the Patriots every opportunity they have.

The news from Lima to the 7th Feb. that the military had interfered in the government, and produced a semi revolution, by causing the removal of the Vice Roy commissioned in Spain, and the appointment of another—occasions some persons to expect that the next news from that quarter will announce the surrender of the city to the Revolutionary Forces under San Martin,

The probability that Spain will lose all her possessions in America increases. What will be her situation without those provinces? What new steps will she pursue to retain or regain them? Will she ask or accept of assistance from the European Powers in an expedition against them?

A blind lad named Greggson, about 12 years of age, is exhibiting at Philadelphia, whose *smell* is so exquisite that he can "trace game with all the facility of an ordinary spaniel"—and he "can hit an object with an arrow at 30 paces distance, taking aim by the scent!" So says a communication in one of the papers.

Extract from the Notes to Simpson's Plea for Religion:

"When I have spoken above in such strong terms of the volume of Revelation, it is by no means intended to cast any slight upon the volume of Nature. While we daily study the former, we shall do well to pay all due attention to the latter, according to our opportunities of investigation. To an enlightened observer, they both carry indubitable marks of their great Original. 'The Heavens declare the glory of God, and the earth is full of his riches.' The most perfect catalogue of stars before Herschel appeared, did not contain quite 4000; but by the vast superiority of his glasses, he has discovered 44,000 stars in a few degrees of the heavens; and by the same proportion it is supposed that 75,000,000 are exposed in the expanse to human investigation. Lalande supposes that a glass of Herschel's power may discover 90,000,000 of stars in the whole surface of the Heavens, and that even this number is but small, in comparison of what exists. All these stars are of a fiery nature, and conjectured to be so many suns, with their systems of planets moving round them. We know the sun to be the centre of our system. It is accompanied with 29 planets, besides about 450 comets. What an amazing idea does this give us of the works of God! And if such be the work, what must the Workman be!

Every part of nature, with which we are acquainted, is full of living creatures, with stores of every kind to supply their necessities. This little globe of ours is known to contain within its bowels a great variety of valuable minerals, and to be covered with about 20,000 different species of vegetables, 3900 species of worms, 12,000 species of insects, 200 species of amphibious animals, 550 species of birds, 2600 species of fish, and 230 species of quadrupeds. How immense, then, must be the number of individuals! One fly is found to bring forth 2000 at a time, and a single codfish to produce considerable more than 3,500,000 of young. Leuwenhoek tells us, that there are more animals in the melf of a single codfish, than there are men upon the whole earth. Over all these creatures preside upwards of seven hundred and thirty millions of human beings. Such is the family of the great Father here upon earth! And when it is considered that the earth itself, with all its furniture, is no more, when compared with the whole system of things, than a single grain of sand, when compared with a huge mountain, we are lost in the immensity of God's works, and constrained to cry out, "Lord, what is man, that thou art mindful of him, or the son of man, that thou visitest him!" And if to this immensity of the works of creation, we add the admirable structure of the whole, and the exquisite perfection of every part, we shall not fail of being exceedingly affected with the ineffable wisdom of the Divine Architect. To bring this consideration more within the grasp of human comprehension, let us take to pieces, and examine the several parts of any one creature which God hath made; and we shall find a perfection among its several powers, and an adaptation of its situation in the grand scale of existence, far surpassing human skill. Let the most perfect anatomist that ever existed, make his observations upon the human frame; let him examine with the greatest possible attention the *tout ensemble* of the structure; then let him proceed to the several parts, of which the microcosm is composed; first, the powers of the mind; the understanding, the will, the memory, the conscience and the various affections: next the five senses; the touch, the taste, the smell, the hearing, and the sight; afterwards let him proceed to the several fluids of the body; and then to the 300 bones, the 40 different sorts of glands, the 456 muscles, the 40 pair of nerves, the fibres, the membranes, the arteries, the veins, the lymphatic ducts, the excretory vessels, the tendons, the ligaments, the cartilages; and let him explore the whole and every part with the greatest degree of accuracy, knowledge, and judgment that ever centred in man; and then let him honestly say, whether he could suggest the smallest improvement in any one respect. If he were an atheist before such an investigation, like the celebrated Galen, he would compose an hymn in praise of the Creator of the world, and sing with the great progenitor of mankind

"These are thy glorious works, Parent of good;
 Almighty, thine this universal frame,
 Thus wondrous fair: thyself how wondrous then!
 Unspeakable! Who sittest above these heavens,
 To us invisible, or dimly seen
 In these thy lowest works; yet these declare
 Thy goodness beyond thought, and power divine."

PARLIAMENTARY.

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Minutes of Evidence.

Taken before a Select Committee of the House of Lords—the Marquis of Lansdowne in the Chair.

EVIDENCE OF JOHN GLADSTONE, Esq.

How long have you been acquainted with the Trade to the East Indies?

Since the Opening of the Trade to the Country at large.

You were not acquainted with it previous to the last Renewal of the East India Company's Charter?

Not from any direct Participation in the Trade.

Since that Period you have been largely interested in it?

Yes, I have been rather largely concerned in the Trade with the Possessions of the Company, and also with those that are under the immediate Control of His Majesty's Government.

Will you state to the Committee, the Effect which you conceive to have been produced by the Removal of the Restrictions which existed under the former Charter of the East India Company.

In answering that Question, perhaps it would be better I should first state to your Lordship what relates to the Export Trade with India. I have reason to believe, that the Opening of the Trade has led gradually to a very increased and extended Consumption of British Manufactures in India, as well as of Raw Materials, particularly Metals also Naval Stores generally; the Manufactures of this Country, particularly Cotton and Woollen Goods, have been sent to India in very increased Quantities. At one Period, in the Years 1817 and 1818, the Quantities were so considerable as to lead to a very material Depression of their Value in India; but since that Period the Markets have been gradually relieved from that excessive Weight, and the Prices have generally been recovering, so as for the last Twelve or Eighteen Months to afford for the Staple Productions a fair remunerating Profit to the Exporter. The Consumption of the Cotton Manufactures of this Country, I think, has since the first Opening of the Trade increased fully Four to Five-fold, owing in Part to the extended Consumption of the European Population in India and also to the more generally Use that has been made of them by the Natives on both Sides of the Peninsula, as well as in Bengal; and also to the reduced Prices at which they have been afforded in consequence of great Reduction in the Prices here: these, for the last 18 months have been so much lower as materially to interfere with, and in many Instances to supersede the Manufactures of India. The Quantity of metals, particularly Iron and Copper sent from hence to India has also greatly increased; as have also the Vents for the other Manufactures of this Country generally, such as Glass, Hardware in all its Branches. Indeed it is hardly possible to mention any branch of Manufacture, that some Portion of it does not find its way into those Markets, and meet with a Sale there, that is generally beneficial. On the Opening of the Trade very large Quantities of Stone Ware, Earthenware, China, both useful and ornamental, were sent from this Country, particularly to Bengal, where they brought for a Time very beneficial Prices; but the Quantity became excessive, so as to glut the Market, and to occasion a temporary Stagnation, and low Prices. The Consequence is, their being introduced into more general Use than before, and in many Cases I believe they obtain a Preference over the Ware of China, coming much cheaper, though perhaps not quite so durable. Woollens are also shipped in large Quantities by the private Merchant, particularly to Bengal as well as to Bombay, and from thence they are dispersed over the Continent of Asia in almost all Directions, particularly to the Northward of those Presidencies; the Demand seems to be annually increasing, and the Prices in general have, for the last Year, been amply sufficient to remunerate the Exporters. From the Opening of the Trade, and for the succeeding Four Years, very large Quantities of Silver were sent from this Country to India, in addition to the Goods exported, in order to provide Funds for the Payment of the Productions of India imported into this Country; these Importations were in consequence carried to a very great Extent, exceeding, with the Exception of Piece Goods, in the Proportion perhaps of Three or Four-fold the Amount of previous Importations, and this led to a considerable Accumulation in the Markets not only of England but of the Continent, and a considerable Depreciation in Price. This Pressure continues still to operate, particularly in the Article of Cotton. When the Trade with India was opened, the Importation of that Article was looked to, more particularly than any other, and it fortunately happened that such a Stock had accumulated there as to afford very large Supplies for the Use of this Country without which the Cotton Manufactures of Great Britain could not then have been carried on, from the Want of adequate Supplies from any other Source. Those Accumulations have led to a considerable Reduction in the Importation from India, whilst the Exportations have at the same Time been increasing; so that the State of the Trade has undergone an important and material Change, in so far, that in place of considerable Difficulties being found to obtain Funds for the Payment of our Importations from India, it has now become extremely difficult to provide

Means of Remittance for our Exportations to that Country. Those excessive Importations will be better comprehended by your Lordships, when it is considered that the Tonnage of the Ships sent to India in the Years 1817 and 1818, amounted to Four Times what had been sent to that Part of the World at any previous Period before the Trade was opened.

When you stated that the Quantity of English Manufactures exported to India had produced a Fall in Prices such as to enable them to compete with the Manufactures of the Country, do you attribute that Circumstance entirely to the Glut which had taken place at the Moment from over-trading, or do you conceive that it is in the Power of the British Manufacturer and Merchant, with a reasonable Profit to themselves so to compete with the Indian Manufacturer in his own Market?

I am of Opinion, that the Glut which existed facilitated the more general Introduction of our Cotton Manufactures into the Consumption of India. At the same Time, I also believe, that at the present Prices for which our Cotton Manufactures are sold, the Merchants of this Country can afford to supply the Markets of India with those Manufactures on such Terms as will obtain for them a Preference in Competition with the Manufactures of India, particularly White Goods of almost every Description.

Do you conceive that any such Exportation of British Manufactures would have taken place had the Restrictions which existed under the former Charter of the East India Company not been removed?

I can only answer that Question by a Knowledge of what I believe to have been the Fact, that very limited Exportations of Goods of that Description did take place previous to the Opening of the Trade, and that those were chiefly for Account of the private Trade that was then permitted, under particular Arrangements, to be carried on with India, at the same Time it is but fair to observe, that since that Period the Price of Cotton Goods in this Country has been most importantly reduced, perhaps fully One-half.

Can you form any Opinion as to the Proportion of British Goods exported to India, consumed by European Residents there, and that consumed by the Natives?

Not accurately. I have been at considerable Pains to ascertain to what Extent the Use of Cotton Goods has been introduced among the Native Population of India; but the Reports are extremely various, and, in some Instances, contradictory; generally, I believe that the Consumption is gradually growing, and that the Prejudices, which in the first Instance existed so strongly against the Use of them, are daily diminishing; I therefore contemplate a very great Extension for the Sale of both Cotton and Woollen Goods in the Markets of India.

Do you conceive that it would have been at all possible for the large Quantities of Goods, which you describe to have been exported in the Years 1817 and 1818, to have been carried off without a very great increased Demand for and Consumption of those Goods by the Native Population of India?

Certainly not: at the same Time, I believe that a Part of the Stocks accumulated at Calcutta have been shipped Coastwise to those Countries that lie on the Eastern Side of the Bay of Bengal, to Java, and some Part, I believe, to China and the Eastern Islands.

Do you know whether the accidental Exportation of British Goods, to those Countries you have just described, from India, has led, or whether it is probable that it will lead, to any direct Demand from those Countries?

Not having any direct Interchange myself with that Part of India, I cannot, from my own Knowledge, answer that Question: but from all the Information I have been able to collect from others more conversant in that Trade, I am disposed to believe that the Desire for British Manufactures is growing in that Part of India, and that British Cotton Goods in particular have been, within the last Two Years, shipped for China, and I believe for Account of Chinese Merchants, to a considerably increased Extent, direct from London.

What Effect do you conceive the Restrictions, which still exist upon the Private Trade to India under the present Charter of the East India Company, to have upon that Trade, or do they in any Degree interfere with its Prosperity?

The Restrictions, which render it necessary for Ships sailing from this Country to India to take Licences from this Country, have in some Instances, been productive of considerable Injury and Inconvenience. I had an Instance myself, in the Year 1819, of Two Ships that I sent to Bombay for the Purpose of loading Cotton there; but, from the Failure of the Crop, Cargoes could not be procured for them, and it became necessary they should proceed to Bengal; their Licences were for Bombay only, and the Governor and Council at Bombay refused to permit them to proceed to either of the other Presidencies; my correspondents were therefore compelled to apply to the Governor General and Council at Calcutta from whom Licences were immediately obtained to permit them so to proceed; but by this a Delay of above Two Months was created, which was attended with considerable Loss and Disappointment in the con-

templated Arrangements. Had the System of licensing not existed, this Case could not have arisen, though it might have been provided for here, had the Licence been taken generally, which undoubtedly we had the Power of doing. At the same Time, I am not aware of any actual benefit that arises from that Part of the System; and there is a considerable Fee, of Nine or Ten Pounds, charged for each of these Licences at the India House.

Is a larger Fee charged for a general Licence than for a particular Licence?

No, the same Fee for each Licence.

Why therefore is not a general Licence always asked for?

Where there is a particular object, and that object understood to be defined, it is not applied for; it being understood that under the original Acts which opened the Trade, a Power was vested in the Government at each Presidency in India, to grant additional Licences, should such be necessary. The Restriction in Tonnage it also found to be productive of much Inconvenience and of no apparent Benefit; the Reason assigned for it when the Trade was opened, was as affording a more effectual Security against Smuggling, but I am inclined to believe that Reason has since been ascertained to be perfectly groundless, and that no such Advantage is derived from it; nor would the Evil be increased if smaller Vessels were employed, for which the Reasons are most obvious. The present System prevents Vessels sailing from this Country calling or trading at any other Ports in India, except the Presidencies; which is also productive of very considerable Disadvantage, as there are a Number of Ports in the Possession of the Company where it is believed Ships might trade to considerable Advantage, if such Permission was not withheld. Our Trade is also subject to further Disadvantage from the restricted Intercourse which we are permitted to have with other Countries in the Voyage to and from India, so that although British Ships returning from India may deliver Cargoes in any Port of North or South America, with the Exception of our own Colonies, yet their Voyages must necessarily terminate in this Country, whilst Country Ships, by Licences granted in India, are now permitted to carry on a direct Trade between the Ports of South America and India. Were those Restrictions removed, I am inclined to believe that it would lead to an Extension of the Trade with our own Possessions in India, and a more general Employment for British Shipping.

Have you had Occasion to consider what might be the Effect of establishing an Entrepot, in the Nature of a Free Port, amongst the Indian Islands under the Protection of Great Britain, for carrying on the Trade with the adjacent Countries?

I am inclined to believe that such a Port, eligibly situated, would be productive of very important Advantages. The Island of Singapore, at present in our Possession, is considered extremely eligible, as a Medium of Intercourse and Exchange of Commodities with those Nations laying to the Eastward of the Straits of Malacca. With the North-east Monsoon, I believe a Voyage from China to Singapore is performed in Six or Seven Days; that such an Establishment might be expected to lead to the Chinese Junk, or trading Vessels, resorting there with the Productions of China in considerable Quantity, and exchanging them for British Goods and Manufactures, particularly Cottons, Woollens, Copper, Lead, and probably Iron; those I conceive would be the leading Staple Commodities, though others of less importance, I am inclined to believe, might be so disposed of to a considerable Extent.

Referring to your former Answer, in which you stated, that originally the Difficulty was to find Remittances to India, and that now the Difficulty is to find Remittances to Europe; does that Difficulty arise from the Want of Demand in Europe not affording a remunerating Price, or from the Want of Objects existing in India suited to the European Market?

The great Importations which took place from India previous to the Conclusion of the Year 1818, have left in the different Markets of this Country, and the Continent of Europe, a considerable Accumulation of Stock; the Importation of those Goods has, from the Fall in Price, been productive of considerable Loss to the Importers. The Consumption has, with the Exception of Cotton, been generally rather increasing than diminishing; and from their great Accumulation a diminished Importation from India has taken place for the last Two Years. On the other Hand, as the Exports to India have been for the last Eighteen Months rather increasing than otherwise, the two Causes operating together have rendered it very difficult to obtain Means of Remittance from India for the Proceeds of the Goods sent from hence; and the Exchange in consequence has fallen from being at one Period in 1818 as high as 2s. 9d. and 2s. 10d. for the Sicca Rupees in Bengal, to 2s. 3d.; and great Difficulty is found to obtain Bills even at that very low Rate.

Are you aware of any Instance in which the South American Copper has come into Competition in India with the European Copper?

I am aware that the Copper of Chili has been sent to Bengal in large Quantities, and that it finds a ready Market there, I believe

chiefly for the domestic Purposes of the Natives, and is sold at a Price from Ten to Fifteen per Cent. under the Price of British Copper.

Can you state the Difference in Quality between that Copper and the British?

I can state the Fact that the one sells for a higher Price than the other. I believe it may in part be imputed to a considerable Part of the British Copper exported being rolled in the Sheet, and also that the Copper of Chili varies much in Quality, and in consequence in India the Price fluctuates from Five to Fifteen per Cent.; while British Copper does not vary in Price on account of Quality.

Notwithstanding this Competition, does the British Copper find a ready Market?

It does, and to a very great Extent; in short, I believe about a Moiety of all the Copper shipped from Great Britain, is now sent to Asia.

Have you any means of knowing whether British Ships are, on the whole, navigated as cheaply as the Ships of Foreign European Nations?

That Question embraces a very wide Field. I have reason to know that the Shipping of the Northern Nations of Europe, particularly of Sweden, Prussia, Denmark, and Norway, are all navigated at less Expence than British Shipping; that the Shipping of Holland and the Hanse Towns is not navigated at less Expence in the Supply of necessary Stores and Outfit, but there is more Economy in the System of Navigation, which, upon the whole, enables them to carry on their Trade at less Expence than the Shipping of this Country; the Shipping of France, and the Foreign Nations of Europe out of the Mediterranean, I think, are navigated, upon the whole, at a higher Expence than the Shipping of this Country; whilst in the Mediterranean, the Shipping belonging to the Italian States, to Genoa, Leghorn, and the Greek Islands, are navigated at less Expence, I think, than our Shipping are: the Shipping of United States of America are, I think, in point of actual Expence, navigated at rather a higher Rate, than those of this Country, but they are so constructed as to sail better, and to perform their Voyages within a shorter Period of Time, though carrying rather less Cargo in proportion to their Tonnage. I should mention, that although the Shipping Interest of this Country has been and continues in a very depressed State, owing to the great Excess of Numbers that were thrown on the Trade of the Country at the Conclusion of the War, in consequence of so large a Tonnage that were employed in the Transport Service having been discharged, and the Shipping employed in the ordinary Trade of the Country being at that Time confined to sailing with Convoy, necessarily occupied a much longer Period for the Performance of their Voyages than had they not been so restricted; consequently I consider that nearly Double the Number of Ships were at that Period necessary to carry on the same Extent of Trade that is now necessary; and, therefore, although the Trade of the Country is on a much greater and more extensive Scale now than it was at any Period during the War, yet the same Number of Ships is not employed in that Trade. The Trade of America I consider to be thus circumstanced: that during the War they were subject to none of those Disadvantages, that is, during the French War; previous to their being embroiled with us, they had a great Share of the Carrying Trade of the World in their Hands; at that Period their Shipping increased to a vast Extent, and, with the Return of Peace, they were deprived of a great Portion of the Field that they previously possessed for their Employment; they are now left, in proportion to their Means and Resources, with a much larger Excess of Shipping, for which they have not Employment, than we are in this Country; in consequence they are obliged to seek where they can for Employment for this Excess, of which a greater Proportion than can find Employment are thrown into their direct Trade with this Country, and these, coming into Competition with British Ships, have forced down the Rates of Freight between the United States and this Country to such low Terms as almost to prevent British Ships participating in that Trade, though it is equally open to both.

Do you believe that the present Rate of Freight in British Shipping affords a reasonable Profit to the Ship Owner?

I do not know any Branch of the carrying Trade that at the present moment affords a reasonable Profit to the British Ship Owner, so as to indemnify him for the Depreciation in the Value of his Ship, and remunerate him for the Employment of his Capital. I mean to state, that where the ordinary Course of the Voyage has not been exposed to any incidental Interruption or Loss, he may save himself in the general carrying Trade; but where there is Profit, it must be very small. In case of Delay from Accident, or inevitable Causes, Nine Times in Ten the Voyage is productive of Loss; this Circumstance I impute almost wholly to the Excess of Shipping coming in Competition with each other.

Then when you compare the Expence at which British Ships are now navigated, with the Expence at which Foreign, European, and American Vessels are navigated, do you take the Freight of British Ships at its present low Rate, or at the Rate which would afford a Profit to the Ship Owner?

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I take it as it actually is. It is true that the Rates of Freight received by British Shipping are extremely low; but the Rates of Freight received by the Shipping of other Nations are proportionably so.

Not remunerating Rates?

Not even to them remunerating Rates.

Is not the building of Ships in a State of Stagnation at this Time?

I believe there are very few Ships building in this Country at present.

Do you conceive the Evil you have pointed out in the Excess of Shipping will gradually cure itself?

Yes, I think it will; but a considerable Period must elapse before that can be the Case.

Do you speak to the State of Shipping generally, or particularly, that belonging to the Port of Liverpool?

In reference both to Ship-building, and the State of Shipping, I speak of the Country generally.

You were understood to state, that the Years 1817 and 1818 were the great Years of Export of the Free Trade to India, and that the Export was so great as to create a Glut in the Indian Market; in consequence of which there was a falling off in the Year 1819; has there been a material Revival of Trade in the Year 1820; and what is the present State of the Trade?

I am not of Opinion that the Exports of 1820 have exceeded those of 1819, but they have gone to a better Market, they have been generally beneficial to the Exporter.

You consider the Trade to be now gradually reviving?

I consider the Export Trade to be getting into a more sound and healthy State, and to be generally beneficial.

You conceive it is an improving Trade?

Yes, and that it is likely to continue so, unless it is again injured by over Speculation.

Is it not extremely improbable, that the same Degree of over Speculation as appears to have taken place in the first Year of the Opening of the Trade, should again take place, after the Value and Quality of the different Markets have been in a great Degree ascertained?

I am of Opinion, that the Trade with India is likely to be carried forward on a Scale that will be productive of Moderate Benefit to the Merchant, and not likely to be again placed in that Situation of excessive Supply and great Depression, which was in some Degree occasioned by the Want of Knowledge and Experience on the Part of those who embarked in that Trade.

Have you had occasion to form any Opinion as to the effect which might be produced, by opening the Port of Canton to free Trade from this Country, upon the Export of British Manufactures?

I am aware of the Fact that the American Merchants send their Ships to this Country, and load our manufactured Goods, particularly Woollens and also Cottons, with which they sail direct to China; that if such a Trade was opened to the British Merchant I cannot doubt but he would avail himself of it; and with the natural Advantages which he possesses over the American Merchant, would be able to carry it on to at least equal if not greater Advantage. The British Merchant feels indignant that the Foreigner should be allowed to carry on a Trade in our Ports from which he is excluded.

Do you not consider that the Circumstance to which you have alluded in a former Answer, of a Part of the Surplus of British Commodities, exported to India in the Years 1817 and 1819, having found their Way amongst other Countries to the Eastward of Bengal and to China, is a Proof that under favourable Circumstances an increased Demand might exist in China for British Manufactures?

Knowing, as we do, the immense Population of China, and the Wealth that abounds amongst many Classes of that Population, and now that British Manufactures of new and various Descriptions have in a small Degree been introduced into that Country, I should be inclined to think that if Facilities were afforded to a direct Interchange, it would not be easy to estimate the Extent to which such a Trade might be carried by the private Merchant.

Are you aware of any Circumstance distinguishing the Character of American from British Seamen which could make it less safe to admit the British Seamen into Ports belonging to a Government jealous as the Chinese Government is known to be, while the American Seaman is enabled to go there without such Inconvenience being experienced?

If any Distinction exists between the Character of the Seamen of the Two Countries, I should think it would rather be in favour of than against the British Seaman, in so far that I consider the System of Discipline on board the British Merchant Ships to be stricter and better than on board the American.

Have you understood, generally speaking, that the Seamen on board large Vessels are more easily kept in a State of Subordination, than the smaller Number employed in Vessels of less Tonnage?

I should suppose the Fact would depend upon the Proportion the Officers bore to the Number of the Crew, the System of Discipline in the Merchant Ships being the same whether the Vessels are of a larger or a less Tonnage. In the private Trade of India I think the Officers are in the Proportion of about One-fifth Part of the Crew; and we consider that Number sufficient and competent to preserve the necessary Discipline and good Order on board those Ships.

Can you state whether the Proportion of Officers on board the American Ships is generally greater or less than those on board the English Ships engaged in the same Trade?

Certainly not greater, nor do I think that the Difference is at all material in the System of the Two Countries; I think they are very much the same.

You have stated in a former Answer, that a considerable Proportion of Commodities exported to India have found their Way, through different Channels, to Countries further to the East: are you aware of any Instance in which that Exportation has been defeated by the Jealousy or Dislike of the Government of those Countries to any Commerce whatever?

I am not aware that such Exportations have been carried to a considerable Extent. I believe that a Part of the great Accumulation of Stock that existed in India in the Years 1817 and 1818 had been so dispersed, but that those Goods necessarily were less fitted and less suitable for these Markets than if they had been originally ordered from thence, or prepared for them; and that such Shipments were rather a Measure, in some Degree, of Necessity than of Choice. I have had no Experience myself in the Trade, and therefore I can only speak from the Report of others; but I have not heard, in the course of my Enquiries, of such Resistance or Dislike having existed.

Can you, from your Knowledge of the Equipment of the large Vessels of the East India Company, and of those employed in the private Trade, form any Opinion as to the comparative Difficulty or Advantage which might attach to the Discipline and Management of the Seamen, placed under such Circumstances as they might be in the Canton Trade?

I think the Number of Officers, in proportion to the Number of the Crew, on board of the private Ships, is fully equal to those on board the Company's Ships; in proportion to the Tonnage, the Number of Crew is not quite One Half, therefore it follows, the Crews of the private Ships are not greater in Number than what is absolutely required for the Purposes of Navigation; as for Instance, a Ship of 500 Register Tons would not in all have a Crew exceeding Thirty or Two-and-thirty Persons, whilst a Company's Ship of 800 Tons would have a Hundred, and one of 1,200 Tons not less than a Hundred and sixty or a Hundred and seventy: at Canton the Crew of a private Ship would be required to be always on board, for the necessary and unavoidable Duty of the Ship in discharging and loading the Cargoes, whilst the Number on board a Company's Ship, being greater than can be required for such Purposes, a Portion may be, by the Permission of the Officers, without Inconvenience, allowed to go on Shore; and therefore, if any thing is to be apprehended from such a System, the Crews of the Company's Ships appear more exposed to the Consequences of it than of the private Ships.

During the Period you have fitted out Ships in the private Trade for India, have any Complaints reached you of Want of Subordination or Difficulty, in maintaining Discipline in the Seamen employed on board of those Ships while in Indian Ports?

In all my Experience, none whatever.

Would the Danger arising from Pirates in the Eastern Seas, render it necessary to employ a greater Number of Seamen in the Navigation of those Ships, than the private Traders do at present?

Judging from the Fact that the Country Ships, as well as the American Ships of all Sizes, now employed in navigating those Seas, do so in a defenceless unarmed State, I conceive that no serious Risk exists, such as would require any Addition to be made to the Number of the Crews of British Vessels.

In forming the Opinion which you have given as to the Prospect of a more extended China Trade, in the Event of its being opened to the Free Traders, have you had in view its being confined to the Port of Canton exclusively, or taken into Consideration the Prospect of other Ports of the Chinese Empire being opened to the same Trade?

Not being aware that there is a Probability of any other Ports in China being opened to Foreign Interchange, I have spoken with Reference to Canton only; but in the Answer I gave connected with Singapore, I had a Reference to the Shipping of China resorting thither from other Ports of China, with a View to purchasing the Manufactures and Productions of this Country, and disposing of their own in Return. I have always understood that the Exports of the private Merchants from India to China, consisting chiefly of Cotton and Opium, amount to Double the Value of the Goods imported into China by the Company: that is, where the Company's Imports have amounted to Six Millions of Dol-

lars, those of the private Merchant have been Ten to Twelve Millions, a great Part of their Returns are in Dollars, carried to China by the Americans, and given in Payment for their Teas and other Productions of China.

Are you aware of any Arrangement which might fairly be expected to take place between the Government of this Country and the Dutch Government of Java, which would promote the Employment of British Shipping in the Indian Seas?

At present Dutch Ships resorting to our Possessions in India are liable to an additional Duty on the Value of the Goods they may import there, of about Five per Cent.; but British Shipping trading with the Dutch Settlements are liable to a considerably heavier Duty, and their Systems are subject to much Fluctuation and Uncertainty. Were a reciprocal Arrangement made between the Governments of the two Countries, that would admit Dutch Ships to trade with our Possessions in India on the same Terms with British, and British Ships to trade with the Possessions of Holland on the same Terms with Dutch, I am inclined to think that such an Arrangement would lead to an extended and beneficial Interchange with the Dutch Possessions, that would be productive of increased Employment to British Shipping.

The Witness is directed to withdraw.

Ordered, That this Committee be adjourned to Friday next, One o'Clock.

Friends of Ministers.

The circumstances of the times produce wonders. The hint glibbe or inferential has frequently appeared in the *Quarterly Review*, but now it speaks out and is becoming quite Radical.

"What the cause of the facts, we do not know, but it too often happens, that unless a Bill in dependence in the Commons touches the individual Members, their friends, or their party, or is expected to call forth an agreeable speech, or forms the theme of conversation in the Clubs in St. James's-street, the discussion to which it gives rise is heard with impatience, or not heard at all . . . Unless means are adopted for securing to the dry, but really important measures which are brought before the House, their due share of attention and examination, we cannot see how the laws and business of the country can be prevented from being involved, at no distant period, in a state of confusion, which it is painful to anticipate, and of which the consequences will only be fully developed, when they have become irremediable."—(Q. R. No. xlvii. p. 233).

"Our object, says this Radical, is, as far as our circumscribed sphere and facilities will permit, to awaken a more just idea than we believe yet prevails of the extended mischief which this apparent negligence creates, and what is of yet greater importance, to produce a sincere conviction, in the mind, of those whom it most concerns, of the urgent necessity of correcting it"—(ib).

Mr. VANSITTART, with his Lotteries and profits by the sale of spirits, is treated without mercy.

"To connive at dissolute or desperate habits, because they may afford a temporary supply to an exhausted Treasury, will be thought but a miserable shift for any Minister as long as any sense of right and wrong is left among us. It has not even the merit of a sound state expedient; for private vices, when traced through all their consequences, will never prove in the end to be public benefits; and we believe no prodigal heir ever disposed of his expectations so improvidently as a Finance Minister, who, for any sum of money, virtually assigns the expectant virtue of his country."—p. 259.

The Reviewer's political views, in a more general way, are equally popular and sensible, as we may gather and surmise from the following comment on the conduct of the Grand Duke Leopold of Tuscany:—

"There can be no doubt that Tuscany, under his administration, enjoyed a degree of tranquillity and prosperity which will cause his name to be transmitted as the good Leopold, to distant generations. But (and now he by insinuation advises, and by example enforces his salutary advice) it was not to the changes effected by him in the penal code alone, that this happy state of things was owing. He, at the same time, essentially improved other branches of the law, the Executive Government, and commercial regulations."—p. 235.

One Ministerial man, who writes in this way, is a far more valuable friend to ministers, than a whole host of such as return addresses which they have, directly or indirectly, received for their signature.

Europe Deaths.

At Stanmore, on the 10th of April, Lady CAROLINE FINCH, youngest sister to the Earl of AYLESFORD.

At his house, in Berner-street, the celebrated singer, JAMES BARTLEMAN, Esq. in the 54th year of his age.

Lately, at Sherston, Wilts, aged 103, JACOB TAYLOR.

The Loyal Address.

Reported in Verse for the Edification of Posterity, and that such praise-worthy Proceedings may not perish, "*carent quia Vate*," but

"*Live in description, and look green in song*."—POPE.

A meeting select, such as Ministers please,
Was held at the sign of the RAT AND THE CHEESE;
All choice and picked were the men that were there,
And Dr. FLURALITY sat in the Chair.

SIXANATE, an Attorney, proposed the Address,
Which RATE, the Collector (he couldn't do less,
For his was the purest of loyalty reckon'd),
Declar'd he was proud, and had reason, to second.

'Twas "all Lombard-street to an egg-shell" till now,
When symptoms appear'd of a sort a row;
For nothing is perfect, whatever we do,
As *le Diable se mêle*, as they tell us, *de tout*:
Up rose 'mid this band, so pure, so exclusive,
A man to amend—it was very intrusive!

"What fellow is that?" cried the Chair, with a shout,
"Some Radical, eh! Lend a hand—turn him out!
No reforming for us—that is not the end meant,
For we are all perfect, and need no Amendment!"
The uproar increas'd, and, instead of a clearing,
Prophane ones rush'd in, and call'd out for a hearing.

"I rise," said John Bull, "to oppose all your juggling,
And protest 'gainst this dirty, contemptible smuggling:
Not one of you here is, what'er may be said,
More loyal than I—tho' you're all better paid!
Our King is disgraced by such dummery sinister,
And sacrificed basely to prop up the Minister."

"Hear hear!" was the cry.—Dr. P. in a fume—
(Christian zeal, I should say, for 'twas so I presume)—
Burst forth like a Sybil with visage distorted,
And taking the Bull by the horns, thus retorted:—
"What! the Ministry touch'd, of which I am a Member—
The Church is in danger—my friends all remember!
SIXANATE, to your care, the Law I surrender,
While the Gospel (I blush) has in me a defender:
Such treason and blasphemy must not be borne,
'Tis fitting, my friends, that we quickly adjourn;
Our object we know—'tis a loyal Address—
What else is requir'd?" cried JOHN BULL, "Why redress!"
"O! shame!" said the Dr. "O! infidel age,
When Laymen with Bishops* in warfare engage!
How dare you complain, O! you infamous throng!
And of him too who never can do any wrong?"
"Not him, but his Ministers!" JOHN then exclaim'd;
"What again," cried the Dr. "are Ministers blam'd?
O! the Church! let's away—and leaving this scornor,
Retire, and do our snug job in a corner!"

Here the chosen withdrew, and, with their small tribe,
The Parson, Attorney, and Tax-man subscribe:
And sure 'twas a web in true charity spun,
For the right hand ne'er knew what the left hand had done!
As a left-handed act it must clearly be taken,
For "CUNNING is left-handed wisdom," says BACON!

* The Bishop of LONDON, by his declaration that "the KING could not only do no wrong, but that he could commit no folly," has been deemed an accomplished Courtier, but what follows will prove that there is yet a touch or two wanting to his perfection—not that it is by any means to be despaired of in such a promising pupil, whatever our desperation may be with regard to his ever imitating the more Churchman-like language of his brother Bishop, as set forth in this anecdote:—

"On this occasion," says WARBURTON, Bishop of Gloucester, writing to HURD, "I will tell you what I saw in the drawing room, to a knot of Courtiers, in the old KING's time (Geo. II.) One chanced to say he heard the King was not well. 'Hush,' said Colonel ROBINSON, 'it is not polite or decent to talk in this manner; the King is always well and in health; you are never to suppose that the diseases of his subjects ever approach his royal person.' 'I perceive then, Colonel,' replied I, 'there is some difference between your master and mine. Mine was subject to all human infirmities, sin excepted; yours is a subject to none, sin excepted!'"—Letters from a late eminent Prelate to one of his friends.—P. 318.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Tour in the Himalaya.

Fourth Letter, describing the route to Bekhur by the Keoobrung Pass, stated in the Map at 18,448 feet above the surface of the sea:—Conference with the Chinese on the Table Land on a sloping plain studded with Ammonites, at a height of 16,000 feet:—Their peremptory refusal to allow the Camp to proceed to the village, and the consequent retrograde of the Traveller, and crossing another chain of Snowy Summits at the same altitude as the Keoobrung:—Descended into the Valley of the Sutlej, where the heat was found to be oppressive, the Thermometer rising to 100° in a tent, while the preceding day at noon it stood at 33°! Such is the extraordinary facility of modifying climate afforded by the mountains of Himalaya.

My last Letter to you was dated the 12th July, from Murung, a considerable village in the dell of the Sutlej, where I was detained a few days longer in collecting supplies and arranging for the trip to Bekhur. Murung, altho' eight thousand five hundred feet (8,590) above the sea, enjoys a milder climate than we could expect from such an elevation. During the eight days I was encamped there the Thermometer in the open air ranged from 58° to 82° the extremes, and the flies were unusually troublesome: Most part of the grain was cut, and the apricots were ripe and of delicious flavor. On account of the high hills by which the village is environed, sunshine, even at this season (mid-summer), is limited to 9 or 10 hours, scarcely reaching us before 8 o'clock, and retiring to the heights by 5 P. M. I had not a single clear day; but alternate clouds, sky, and sunshine, and now and then some rain, which is always light in these regions. The Ruldung cluster (Kylas Peaks), twenty one thousand feet high (21,000), which occupy the area between the Buspa, Teedoong, and Sutlej, and are prolonged South Easterly towards Neilung and the Ganges (Janubbe), were, as usual in clearer weather, involved in clouds, and I did not get a sight of them. Being thus unavoidably delayed, I had an opportunity of setting the Transit; but the unfavorable state of the weather prevented me making so many observations as I wished: the few, however, were very satisfactory, and shewed that the Chronometer had been going well. On the 16th, supplies for 10 days were collected, and I intended to have moved my camp the following day; but hearing of a Lama, who was conversant in Hindoostanee, and could write the Tartar language, and under the expectation of being stopped by the Chinese at Bekhur, I thought it judicious to make use of his talents in communicating to the Garpan, or Governor of Garoo, by letter, my wish to pass the frontier, and tender my respects to his authority. I sent for him, and on the 18th we conversed together upon the subject: he proved himself intelligent and completely familiar with three languages, viz. Hindce, Tartar, and Koonowuree; he could also write the Nagree, Tankree, and the Tartar characters. Oome and Ochen, carve upon stone, and make wooden blocks for printing sacred sentences. He was acquainted with the complaisance exacted by the Chinese in their correspondence, and had been in the habit of writing to them on the part of the Bus-sahir Rajship.

In the course of conversation, he told me significantly that H. and P. marred their hopes, by sending to Garoo so adverse a token of friendship as a sword. This being received as a challenge to fight, was returned; and with it the sentiments of the Chinese so impressively designed on the hieroglyphical painting, which all at Soobathoo saw; and further, the material omission of a silk scarf to accompany the present, agreeably to the usage of the country, was a quite sufficient reason for not accepting it, had it been the finest specimen of British ingenuity.

By the Lama's advice I had three letters prepared: one to the Garpan of Garoo, another to the Zongpoon (*) of Choo-brung, and the third to the Chinese Officer of Murmok'h, the district containing Bekhur: they were written upon Europe paper, and signified complimentary expressions, friendly intentions, my

hopes of an interview at Chubrung or Garoo, and of being permitted to visit the celebrated and sacred lake of Mansarowur. Each of the letters was folded in a khuttuk or silk scarf, with the upper cover sealed all round. The khuttuks to the Garpan and Zongpoon cost 3 rupees each, and that to the Officer at Murmok'h 8 annas: the two first personages were addressed Rimboche, which is one of their titles. (b) Some pyramids of sugar, a few almonds and dates in cloth bags, sealed and directed, accompanied the letters, agreeably to the established custom. They were ready on the 19th, and on the following day I marched to Nisung, distant 8½ miles.

We halted at a small spring for refreshment, and it is the only one afforded by the arid rocks: in this weary encounter Nature seems to have made an extraordinary exertion to accommodate the traveller to her frowns, which menace him to the verge of the boundary of perpetual congelation. We had only come two miles, but we were already at a height of 11,350 feet. At this spot the juniper and gooseberries first appear, and the soil fed by the spring produces flowery verdure. From this, Murung had a depression of 25°, but the angle of ascent is often 30°. The few trees which vegetate on this inimical soil, are Deodar and Newsa: they are ill grown, and shrink and disappear 500 feet below this; but a few birches, scarce deserving of the name, reach an absolute elevation of 12,000 feet. While I rested here the two Ruldung (Kylas) Peaks burst through the clouds: one was rocky the other a vast dome of snow: their sides were wrapped in a dense line of cloud, and at their feet the richest vineyards flourished. Hence to the top of the ridge by the old line, the only road upon the hill face, the juniper and thyme were in bloom, and highly fragrant. At the crest, which is 13,000 feet above the sea, I found herds of yaks feeding. At this point the traveller is recreated by a more level and softer surface to tread upon, and is considerably relieved by the pleasure he derives in looking down upon the abyss and the extent of his toils; but he still ascends, more gently it is true, yet under little diminution of labor till he arrives at the greatest elevation of the road, which, you will recollect, was determined in 1818 at thirteen thousand seven hundred and thirty nine feet (13,739) above the sea. The Barometer now shewing 18.291 temperature of the mercury 62°; and of the air 56°; will give nearly the same as before.

The rocks are all slate, inclining to the eastward at an angle of 30° or 40°: not a patch of snow lay within reach, or was visible near us: the line of snowbeds upon the mountains beyond the Sutlej (5 or 6 miles distant), had an elevation of 3° or 4°. In descending to Nisung, I met a flock of goats and sheep laden with salt from Bekhur, tended by three Koonawurees, who said that the Chinese had assembled in force about 2 miles on the hither side of Bekhur, and had thoughts of advancing to Keoobrung Pass to meet me.

The rocks near this are of dark blue slate, laminated, and easily worked for the inscription of the mystic sentences, "Oom Mane Paemee Oom." Nisung is elevated above 10,000 feet from the sea, and in summer possesses an agreeable climate: the Thermometer at sunrise was 54°, and the maximum of the day 75°. The tenants are Tartars, who are the slaves of superstition. Each house has its Darchut, or pole and flag, on which is neatly printed mystic words in different colors, each alternating with the other. A black yak's tail is always fastened above the flag: cylinders, as before described, are frequently attached to the pole, and are constructed so as to revolve by the action of the wind,—a very convenient agency for mitigating the more rigorous exercise of manual devotion. In the vicinity are many tumuli, consecrated to the Deotes, by sprigs of juniper, pieces of quartz, or rags, to which travellers add their offering. I remarked a custom here similar to that of the Scotch farmers, who, on commencing harvest, plait some of the first cut stalks of corn, and fix it over the chimney piece till next harvest. The Tartars fasten 3 stalks of bar-

(*) This is evidently the same title as occurs in Turner, who makes it Soompoon, the commandant of the Castle at Tassusidan (any port or castle and keeper of warlike stores.)

(b) Here also we recognize the same character of people in places fourteen geographical degrees apart: Lama Rimbochay; high Pontiff, Chief Priest. —Pungin Rimbochay, great Apostolic Master, the mitred professors of religion.—Gelang, Monks; Anee, Nuns,—Turner, p. 325.

ley over the outside of the door, the ear hanging down: every door in the village was thus ornamented. Several kinds of head-dresses are worn here: the women are bare headed, the hair flowing loose about their shoulders: some of the men wear the common Bussahir cap (⁶); others caps similarly shaped, but of red blanket; a few have hats like our own, but with a narrower rim; they are of yellow cloth, fringed with red worsted thread, diverging in radii from the crown, and hanging loose all round: this last form of cap is very neat. (^d)

There is a considerable extent of cultivation surrounding the village: the crops are chiefly Barley, Phapur (Phanicum Tartaricum), and Ooa, and have a promising appearance. The mountains in this vicinity are subject to the same law of formation, as those of other vallies in the Himalaya. On the Nisung side of the Tagla stream, which rises in the Passes to Tartary, or the North East exposure of the mountains, their faces are softer, gravelly, and nourish a thin scantling of Forest Pines. In the clefts and ravines the snow descends very low, being precipitated from the steeper portions, and becomes eternal from its mass. Across the stream, and with a South West aspect, the mountains are rugged beyond conception, sterile, and horrid to view; and when a person is approaching the frontier by this (the left) bank of the Suttlej, their appearance has a wonderful effect upon the untired adventurer. In the evening (20th July) two Gelongs or Monks paid me a visit: they were clad in red blankets; one wore a red peaked cap, the other a hat of English form, of a light-grey color, (^e) and broad rim like a Quaker's. They chanted a melancholy strain, and marked time with a tambourine adorned with pieces of silk of many colours. One of the Gelongs had a human thigh bone pierced with two holes (^f). * * * * * With the exception of the Gelongs I found nobody but old women and children, all the males having gone to Garoo for salt and wool.

On the 21st of July, I made a journey of 6½ miles to a resting place for travellers, named Oorcha. Three youths, from 12 to 16 years old, accompanied me as guides: they had a handsome prepossessing countenance of the Tartar feature. I had difficulty in explaining myself to them at the outset of the march, but having copied a few words from my vocabulary into my route-book, and by the aid of an intelligent lad who anticipated my meaning, I was pretty successful. The road to-day offered no variety, neither was it of that description which interests by its difficulties. The narrow dell of a rapid stream was confined within ridges capped by eternal snow, but so precipitous that the field of vision was limited at a few thousand feet above us. Many Tumuli or Maes occurred, the inscriptions beautifully executed. You know that there is always a path on each side of them, and the Tartars invariably pass them on their right hand: an observance which as well as I remember Turner accounts for to prevent the words being traced backwards. This is certainly a mistake, since the writing is from left to right, the same as ours. Part of the road was level, and exhibited the usual scanty variety of the productions of the interior: the Thyme, a prickly bush called Keechoo, the Pama or creeping juniper, and abundance of Shookpa or the species that grows to 20 feet high. The inclined stratification of the rocks formed a severe footing, and our shoes were frequently pierced by their sharp angles, particularly on the descent to the Pangrung, a stream of some size, which we crossed by a crazy Sangho of two thin spars, the slates on them being rendered slippery by a raging spray. Three quarters of a mile farther we crossed the Tagla, which at this season is a large body of water: the bridge of trees planked over, afforded a firmer step than most of the kind. The stream was 38 feet broad, muddy, and highly agitated by masses of rock

projecting in its bed; but the fall on this point of its course is considerably less than that of the Teedoong. Hence to camp was 2 miles of rude and heavy footing, our road frequently rising 300 feet, and skirting along the picked faces of the rocks, a furious stream below, and frail cliffs threatening us from above; again descending and tardily picking our steps upon a loose declivity washed by the river. A portion of the road was formed by sharp pointed slates, another on rubble like the lower stratum of a turnpike road. Inclined planes of rock where the foot had no security, and insulated fragments of a very ancient fall were to be climbed over; and now and then we turned by the dark avenues, which they formed in their fall: such was the general nature of the route for two days journey. Trees of every sort shrink from the arid air of Tartary, not on account of the elevation of the soil, for here we were much below the limited forest belt. A few dwarf Deodars appeared for the last time; but the birches still find a favorable climate, and even pass the frontier and thrive in groups on the Tartaric side. (^g) The rocks here are frittering away by decay, the frost every successive year leaving them more naked. Soil is not formed here as upon the moistened sides of the Himalaya ridge: scarcely a stream is derived from the body of the rock; and those fed by the snow are scantily supplied from the summits of the mountains, where only it rests, although at enormous elevations.

I reached Oorcha at 12h. 45m. P. M. but the baggage did not come up till past 3: the Barometer stood at 20,001, which is equal to eleven thousand (11,000) feet. It was generally cloudy, but at 5 o'clock it cleared for a short time, and the Thermometer in the tent rose to 99°, while the temperature of the air was 79½° a considerable heat for so great an elevation. But such is the nature of the Intra-Himalayan regions, while again the winter season is proportionably intense on account of the short duration of sun-shine; so that the cause of the great solar reverberation also produces the severe cold.

On the 22d of July, the Thermometer at sun-rise being 56°, we proceeded to Rukor, a resting place for travellers, distant 6½ miles—road as before, but less rude, and more dangerous. In some parts, where the stream has formed a margin of soil and loose gravel, the footing is very insecure. The only considerable accessions which it derives before the dell contracts and separates, or, should we say, the only diminution it suffers,—is by the Khuttee Choo rising, on the Himalaya, South, and descending through a gap of some expanse, over which the stream scatters itself; and the angle of descent being very great, it is ruffled into foam. Along its course, which is soon lost behind the mountains, a lofty snowy peak rises into view: it is the only one yet observed on either side of the dell. In tracing with the eye the flexuous passages of these mountain streams, one feels an irresistible desire of following them to their hidden sources, and there to look upon the revolutions of matter unapproached by man, or living thing. Two miles and a quarter from Camp, we crossed the Tagla to its left bank, by a Sangho like the former, 37 feet within the margin of the stream. The bottom of the valley is here about 12,600 feet above the sea: a little farther on, the dell is shut up, or rather is turned at a very great angle towards the East, to the Table Land; and a fork named Rothingee, with a small supply of water, runs from the South West. By this our route lay, ascending remarkably steep, but only preserving our level with the stream, which frets in a narrow channel and leaps from rock to rock. We tracked its course scarcely a mile above its confluence with the Tagla, and we were already at an elevation of thirteen thousand five hundred feet (13,500); and on this level we crossed it by a prodigious arch of snow, thickly covered with soil and stones, accumulated by the decay of the impending cliffs; which are a most deject-

(⁶) A description of this cap will be found in Fraser's work.

(^d) A cap similar to this, but peaked like a trident, was certainly observed amongst the Chinese at Shipkee in 1818; and this fugitive idea is farther strengthened by Mr. Moorcroft's mention of the trident in addition to the Masonic Insignia.

(^e) Mr. Moorcroft, in speaking of the painted houses of Daba or Tintapoorce, remarks their having a margin, of the color of French grey.

(^f) The context could not be made out.

(^g) A clump of birches was observed upon the banks of a stream which ran East-North-East to the Suttlej, or in the opposite direction of those from the Indian side, the Snowy chain being then on my South West, and the Table Land in front. The Barometer at Camp was 18,180, and at the upper limit of the birches close to it 18,080, answering to an elevation of about 14,000 feet. Have trees their not been able to push their migrations beyond the crests of the mountains, or is the aridity of the soil inimical to their growth?

Thursday, October 4, 1821.

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ing spectacle to the cowering traveller, who beholds them from the inbound gulph as he stands upon the frozen vault.

The ascent which brings us out of the abyss to the Pass, also named Rothingee, is one mile, at an angle from top to bottom of 43°; but the actual inclination of the road was reduced by its windings to 30° or 35°. The sun was perpendicular to us, and, darting fiercely upon the barren rocks, reverberated a glow quite oppressive.

The Barometer in the crest was 17.856, the temperature of the mercury 80° that of the air 63½°, which indicates an altitude of 14,400 feet. From this spot I could trace the dell of the Rothingee in the direction of South, 20° East: it is of the same nature as all the others. The mountain face we ascended is a South West exposure, which we may now venture to assign as the cause of its steepness. The opposite (or left) bank is a verdant acclivity sloping gradually to the line of congelation; above which rise hoary summits of incredible height and grandeur, with extensive vallies between them, loaded by prodigious bodies of undissolving snow. We descended but little from the Pass, one mile to Rukor. This is a green level spot, with a stone inclosure for the goatherds and their flocks, who frequent this route. The entire elevation is about 14,000 feet, the Barometer varying from 18.155 to 18.220; neither is this Alpine Zone, which in Equatorial America only produces a thin vegetation of grass, abandoned to frost and bare rock; for we have here pasturage for cattle, beds of Pama, Juniper, Kechoo, and Tama: the latter is the prickly plant to which we gave the name of Tartaric furze in 1818. I had now an opportunity of seeing it in flower, and it exactly resembles that of the *Whin*, although the leaf is different. About 200 feet below this were a few Birches.

The visible summits of the slope on which I had my Camp, I reckoned from 1,500 to 2,000 feet higher, and these had not a patch of snow. Across the Tagla the mountains are astonishingly abrupt, and spire into slender cliffs, decayed by age and crumbling into ruin, and soil, which occupies the more gentle declivities, and produces large beds of Juniper and Furze. The line of peaks seem about 18,000 feet, and the snow only finds a rest near the crests, and then in stripes. Towards the head of the valley, in a north-easterly direction is seen a huge table mountain loaded with snow, having an elevation of 21°. To the West-South-West, along the course of the Rothingee, are to be seen pure white masses of vast height, which, when illuminated by the retiring sun, sparkled with the lustre of a Glaciere.

It was 2h. 30m. P. M. when I reached camp, and at 3 the Transit arrived; and it was immediately put up and gave me excellent observations for the time. I find this is by far the best plan, and the only one, when you do not reach your ground till afternoon, in which case it requires the latitude to be observed to a very great degree of nicety to get the time to accord; but with the Transit, operations are very simple. A pillar is erected in ten minutes, and the Transit is fixed within a few minutes of the meridian, levelled and ready for observing half an hour after it arrives. By a short calculation, (for I have got tables which reduce the computation at least two-thirds) if I get two proper stars, which one seldom fails to do in these serene regions, I can obtain the time and deviation of the telescope, and thence the variation of the needle. During my halt at Murung I had an excellent opportunity of comparing the results of the Transit with those of equal altitudes, and the greatest difference was only once ¼ of a second. I saw stars of the 5th magnitude very clearly in the middle of the day!

On the 23rd of July.—the Thermometer at sun-rise was 40½°. This day's journey brought us to Zongchen, a stage for travellers with their flocks, with an inclosure for the cattle, distant 8½ miles. The road was pretty favorable, but continually undulated, and forming very acute angles with the recesses of the mountains: it wearied by its flexures and jagged surface, yet did not fatigue us. Some birches of considerable size, wonderful to record, were passed, on a level with the last camp, or 14,000 feet above the sea. At 3½ miles we came into the bed of the Tagla, and crossed it to the right bank by a good Sangho of three spars, breadth 22 feet; and temperature of the

stream 43°; the Barometer standing at 18.438, indicates an altitude of 13,700 feet; and the distance travelled from the last point of observation will give the average fall above 300 feet per mile. The road hence is in the contracted channel of the river, and is of the most rugged nature; and in addition to the asperities described at the commencement of this route, we had slender balconies of the most difficult access, and leaning over the stream. We were confined on each side by horrid looking cliffs at an elevation of 60°, and never less, frequently perpendicular: in some places the view opened out, and such a scene of chaos and sterile horror is beyond the limits of imagination to conceive. The snow itself, which would otherwise find a resting place at those lofty regions, is denied it here; so sharp and ragged are the cliffs, and so naked and arid, that the heat of the sun stagnates in the clefts and carries its influence to the summits. The rocks were of many colours and dipped to the East-South-East, at an angle of 30°: scarcely a shrub or plant is to be seen. Having travelled a mile and three quarters from the Sangho, we observed the stream passing under a large snow bed; and a little higher up is another of immense size with tumuli of stones and earth, 50 or 60 feet high. Those accumulations are eternal, although the line of perpetual snow and that of congelation is greatly more elevated. Two miles farther on, over gravel and loose stones, fatiguing in the extreme, I met two Chinese with a flock of sheep and goats laden with salt on their way to Nisung. They were frank and well disposed; and on my asking them if I would be permitted to reach Bek-hur, they laughed heartily and said, "Oh no," making prohibitory signs at the same time. The latter part of the march was by the edge of the stream, which is shallow and slightly riffled, and the banks are thick set forth with furze. This encampment is about 14,700 feet, the Barometer shewing 17.640.

The face of the country here suffers a sudden and remarkable change, to the amazement of the traveller, who is led by the state and complexion of nature in the Himalaya ridge, crossed from the Indian side, to expect perpetual rigors, barrenness, and masses of ever-resting snow. About a mile below this, the peaked mountains are limited, the valley expands, and the traveller finds himself surrounded by a more connected land, whose surface is regularly sloped and productive at vast heights: whole fields of loose gravelly soil steeply inclined, are formed by the crumbling of the loftier regions. The Tagla, now pure as the snow from which it rises, had a greater spread and was gently ruffled by pebbles of many colours: the banks were of gravel and soils richly clothed in Tartaric *Whins*; and along the margin of the stream was a slip of the greenest sward. The dell had an expanse of a bow-shot, from the limit of which the mountains rose in vast connected masses with a soft and swelling surface, and entered the region of perpetual snow at a height far beyond its equinoctial boundary. A head the dell was closed in by Table Land, just patched with snow. The sun shone bright, and gave an agreeable warmth and liveliness to every thing around: we gazed in amazement upon the scene. The rocks here are wholly limestone, of a variety of hues, and crumbling away at its surface, form a fine soil: much of it is beautifully marbled, and close to Camp it is of blue, brown, pink, and many other shades, strangely aggregated, as if by the union of a number of small pieces; since you cannot get a fresh fracture of half an inch. In a North-East direction the mountains are gravelly and contain clay; having a very little snow near their summits, which are fully 18,000 feet.

To the South, across the Langoorge Choo, a stream flowing from South 35° East, nearly twice the size of the Tagla, which it joins a short way below camp, the mountains are gravelly, and shew a fine vegetation. Notwithstanding the altitude of this spot, we had many flies; and in the evening the Tartar boys came running in haste to say that there were three large deer of the species called *Neem* quite close, and that with assistance they thought they could secure one of them. All my people, about 65 in number, went out, and were fortunate enough in forcing one to seek shelter in a narrow ravine, where they killed him with stones and sticks; the flesh was good, and tasted like that of the Ghoul, so abundant in the hilly belt towards India.

In the Mountains, Aug. 1821.

A TRAVELLER.

The Vintagers' Feast.

The Vintage is gather'd,
The ruddy sun now
Sets bright as the grape
That has bloom'd in his glow;
O'er snowy Mount Blanc
See the autumn-moon rest,
Then haste, my Love, haste,
To our Vintagers' Feast.

The merry-toned Tabor,
The sprightly Guitars,
And sweet Flageolet,
Resound blythe from afar;
The laugh of the Dancers,
From labour releas'd,
Invites us, my Love,
To the Vintagers' Feast.

Beneath the old Elm Tree,
Where runs the blue stream
That sparkles and laughs
In the mellow moon-beam,
Our Vassals have met;
Let their joy be increased,
By thy presence, my Love,
At their Vintagers' Feast.

BERNARD WYCLIFFE.

Birmahs and Siamese.

By the ARAM, Captain Daniels, from Rangoon, we have received some articles of intelligence from that quarter. All differences between the Birmahs and Siamese, it is said, are settled; and there is no truth in the report circulated, that a Birmah squadron had been fitted out to intercept the Siamese vessels now in the Port of Calcutta. The Birmah forces pushed forward over the Martaban mountains to the extreme boundary of their own territories, but returned homewards without attempting any thing further.

An Embassy, it is also said, had arrived at Martaban in a Chinese Junk from Cochin China, soliciting the aid and co-operation of the Birmahs in making war against the Siamese. Of the result of this Embassy we are not informed, but it is to be presumed it will prove unsuccessful.

The Pirate on the island of Nancowry, with whose former proceedings our readers have been already made acquainted, was reported to have left that island and taken to Teresa, another island a little to the North of it, the Natives of Nancowry having expelled him from that place.

Administrations to Estates.

Mr. Robert Robertson, late of Calcutta Mariner, deceased—Mr. Charles Robertson.

Mr. Simon Phanoose Bagram, late of Calcutta, Merchant and Agent, deceased—Mr. George Phanoose Bagram.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY	CALCUTTA.	SELL
8 10	New Loans,	8 4
13 8	Ditto Remittable,	13 0

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

Morning,	8 49
Evening,	9 13
Moon's Age,	8 Days.

Shipping Arrivals.**CALCUTTA.**

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Oct. 3	Endeavour	Ameri.	M. Endicott	Mocha	Aug. 25
3	Pallas	British	W. Cock	Madras	Sept. 25
3	Philippa	British	J. Hodges junr.	Rangoon	Sept. 19

The SOLOMAN SHAH, JOHN SHORE, (Brig) FATHIEL BARRY, FATHIEL CURREEM, FATHIEL ATMONY, and HAMET BOX, arrived off Calcutta on Tuesday last, and the ANNA ROBERTSON, arrived at Cooly Bazar on the same day.

Passengers.

Passengers per Pallas.—Mr. H. Philp, Merchant, Captain Swanton, Bengal Native Infantry, Miss Janette.

Passenger per Philippa.—Captain John Laird, Country Service.

The ENDEAVOUR left Mocha in company with the Honorable Company's Cruiser ANTELOPE, Lieutenant Tanner, for Bombay.

The ORIENT was to leave Madras, on the 29th ultimo, and the CHARLES MILES, in the course of a few days.

Marriages.

On the 1st instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend T. THOMASON, JOHN BAGSHAW, Esq. Merchant, to Miss EVELINA LUCY HEALY.

On the 2d instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend D. CORRIE, HARRY INGLIS LEE, Esq. to Miss SOPHIA FRANCES HUTTMAN.

Births.

At Trichinopoly, on the 11th of August, the Lady of Assistant Surgeon EWART, 16th Light Infantry, of a Daughter.

At Tellicherry, on the 31st of August, the Lady of M. LEWIS, Esq. of a Daughter.

Deaths.

On the 3d instant, in Child bed, NANCY, the Wife of Mr. V. GONSALES, aged 20 years, 10 months and 3 days, sincerely regretted by her relations and friends.

On the 29th ultimo, Mr. RICHARD MARRIOTT, aged 20 years.

On the 22d ultimo, at his Indigo Factory, at Meerunge in Jessore, P. D'AUVERGNE, Esq. an excellent and amiable young man. He fell a sacrifice to a stroke of the sun, while a-Buffalow-shooting, and which brought on a severe bilious attack, that terminated his existence.

At Allahabad, on the 21st ultimo, from the effects of teething, the infant Daughter of J. A. D. WATSON, Esq. Assistant Surgeon 1st Battalion 18th Regiment of Native Infantry, aged 1 year, 2 months and 6 days.

At Simbhalpoor, on the 21st ultimo, Assistant Surgeon JAMES JOHNSTON, doing duty with the Ramghur Corps, most sincerely lamented by his brother Officers.

At Purneah, on the 18th ultimo, shortly after giving birth to her first Child, Mrs. CAROLINE BOTTELHO, the Wife of Mr. WILLIAM BOTTELHO, Superintendent of Durrceapoor Factory, aged 14 years, 1 month and 5 days, most sincerely regretted by a numerous circle of friends and relations, leaving her disconsolate Husband to lament her untimely fate.

At Kedgerie, on the 15th ultimo, Mr. EDWARD TAYLOR, late a Purser in the Honorable Company's Bombay Marine.

At Colaba, on the 1st ultimo, in the 63d year of his age, Mr. FRANCIS TOMKINS, Furniture Manufacturer, highly esteemed and regretted by those who intimately knew him.

At Bombay, on the 31st of August, Mr. JOHN SHARMAN, of the Honorable Company's Marine, aged 19 years.

At Bombay, on the 28th of August, MARY ROSINIA, daughter of Mr. Conductor JAMES EDWARDS, of the Ordnance Department, aged 12 years and 9 months.

Near Futtyghur, on the 29th of June, on his way to the River for the restoration of his health, Captain ELIAS VIVIAN DUNSTERVILLE, of the 28th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry.

At Mocha, on the 15th of August, Lieutenant RONSON, of the H. C. Marine, and British Resident at Mocha.